

*Quarterly Journal of the
Central States Numismatic Society*



Spring 1996
Volume 44, Number 1
Kansas City, MO Convention April 26-28

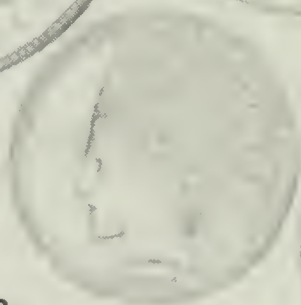
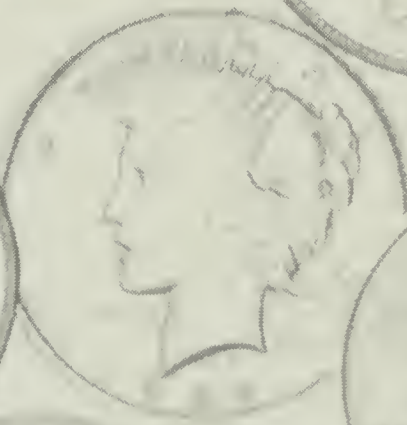
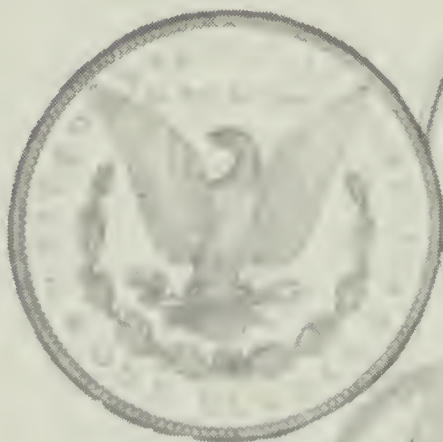
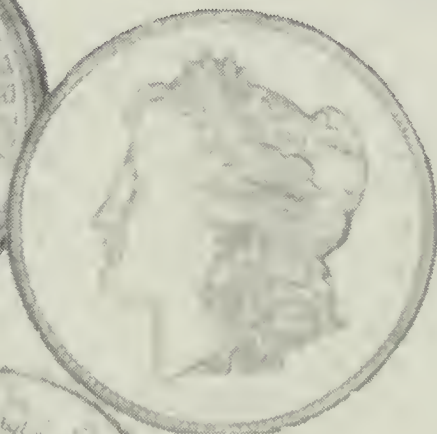
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VOL. 44, NO. 1

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Presidential Commentary

Kevin Foley

Although this is written while we are still in the coldest portion of Winter here in Wisconsin you will all be reading my last message as your President just prior to what is looked forward to by all of you each Spring—our Central States Numismatic Society Anniversary Convention.

This year our event will be held in Kansas City under the able General Chairmanship of Ralph Hardman. Ralph has served CSNS in a number of capacities over the years, having been both a Governor and President, as well as both General and Bourse Chairman of previous Anniversary Convention visits to Kansas City. His efforts exemplify the best of the volunteer spirit which is at the heart of the Central States Numismatic Society's strength and vitality.

Our host organization will be the Johnson County Numismatic Society. A convention of the scope of the CSNS event requires the effort of many individuals. These dedicated club members deserve all our thanks for the untold hours of effort they have expended to bring us all what I know will be another first class event.

The two years of my term have gone by all too fast. It has been a real privilege to hold the Presidency of an organization so rich in numismatic traditions. I believe that the Board which has served with me has established a tradition of openness in the deliberations of your organization which will, in the years ahead, lead to greater membership involvement in the decision making processes of CSNS. I know I have heard from many of you personally with your opinions and advice on matters before the Board. Whether the final decisions corresponded to your position or not you can all be assured that each and every Board member treated inputs from the members with careful consideration before casting their votes. The Board has sometimes seen spirited debate over the past two years.

Whenever there were policy disagreements between us I know that each Governor always approached the issues based on their sincere analysis of what was best for the organization and its members. This has resulted in an atmosphere of cooperation rather than confrontation. The results of this can be seen in the revised structure of Professional Numismatists Guild Day at our Anniversary Convention. An issue which had the potential to lead to bitterness and ill feeling has instead resulted in an outcome with a stronger partnership between CSNS and this respected dealer trade association than existed before the debate was undertaken.

Milwaukee's John Wilson will be installed as President at the Kansas City banquet on Saturday evening. John is one of those rare individuals who has emerged himself in the volunteer aspects of numismatics for the overall good of the hobby which has been a source of so much pleasure for all of us over the years. I can think of no one who more deserves to lead our organization than John and know that his term will be a distinguished one.

While each and every Governor who has served you during the last two years has served with dedication, I want to single out our Secretary, Jerry Lebo, for special thanks. In any organization people tend to focus on the President when they think of the group. Jerry Lebo, however, has provided the real organizational strength and carried on the day to day administration of CSNS with a level of skill I would not have believed possible. We are fortunate to have him.

I also want to recognize our Editors, Jim and Karen Jach, under whose stewardship our membership magazine, *The Centinel*, was selected last year as the best regional numismatic club publication. Like the Secretary, Jim and Karen Jach have a position that entails some real work on your behalf. They have always carried out these responsibilities with distinction.

In closing, let me thank you all once again for the privilege of having been able to serve you over the past two years.

Kevin Foley
President

A Message from the Secretary

Jerry Lebo

Next stop: Kansas City. We're only weeks away from our annual spring convention and it looks like General Chairman Ralph Hardman and the rest of the host Johnson County Coin Club folks have things well in place for the gathering.

The venue is Bartle Hall in downtown Kansas City. The dates: April 26-28. PNG Day is Thursday, April 25, with attendance by invitation only. If you want to attend the Thursday proceedings, you'll need an invitation from a participating PNG dealer unless you have a booth for the regular CSNS show. In that case, your dealer badge will serve as an invitation.

Attention, KC booth holders: All booth personnel except the spouse and minor children of the principal dealer must be CSNS members. As usual, a fair number of bourse applications contained the names of non-members who must join the society to qualify as booth personnel. I've sent notices to the affected dealers. Non-members can join simply by sending me their membership application and a year's dues. Non-members who wait to join at Kansas City will be assessed \$25 each, plus dues, so it makes economic sense to get the dues paid ahead of time.

A new CSNS governing board will be inaugurated at the Saturday night banquet in Kansas City. About the only things certain at this writing are two candidates are assured of re-election and there will be at least three new governors. Unopposed were John Wilson for president and yours truly for secretary-treasurer. Additionally, Kevin Foley will automatically become immediate past president.

The other spots were contested. Results of those races will be known just prior to the convention. Roger Winkelhake decided to run for vice president instead of seeking another term as governor. He's opposed by co-editor Jim Jach. Only seven current governors opted to seek re-election, meaning at least three new governors will be chosen. The number of governors was reduced from 13 to 10, beginning with the new two-year term of office. In all, 25 people were nominated for governor, but only 14 accepted nomination.

Thanksgiving weekend saw yours truly and CSNS Governor Ray Lockwood, along with his wife, Fran, represent the society at the fall convention of the Michigan State Numismatic Society in Dearborn. It was our first visit to an MSNS convention, and we were most impressed with the show and the Michigan State people.

You can just about guarantee a successful show if you have people like Craig Whitford, Tom Klunzinger and Don Charters, just to name a few of the dedicated souls that guide the fortunes of MSNS. They run a well-oiled machine.

We shared a courtesy table with Ohio's Mari-Beth Acker, a punctilious volunteer if ever there was one, representing the American Numismatic Association. We were able to pass out CSNS literature and chat with some of the many guests who passed our way en route to the bourse area.

Incoming CSNS President John Wilson and wife Nancy of Milwaukee presented one of the education programs. CSNS Governor Florence Schook, a veteran of Michigan numismatics, handled the Young Numismatists' program as usual.

Incidentally, Florence has opted not to seek re-election to the CSNS board. She is to be saluted for her years of dedicated service to our organization, as well as the ANA and Michigan State.

It was a busy couple days and we won't bore you with all the details. But if you haven't attended a Michigan State convention, we highly recommend it.

Excuse me if I sound like a broken record when I ask that you notify me if and when you change addresses. We have an account with the Postal Service by which it notifies me that the Centinel has been re-routed to a new address. However, there's a 50-cent charge each time, so we've spent well over \$50 in this regard during the past year or so. Help us save a few bucks and keep our membership roster up to date by notifying me if you change whereabouts.

If you have some old membership applications, please pitch them. These old forms show annual dues for regular members to be \$5. Currently, the annual dues is \$8. Every once in a while, one of the old forms shows up with a check for \$5, which requires a letter of explanation to the candidate for membership. If you want to go on a membership signing binge, drop me a line and I'll mail you some current applications.

Congratulations to Leon and Hamie Hendrickson of Silver Towne at Winchester, Ind. They marked their 50th wedding anniversary this past Dec. 31.

I must conclude that Nebraska' Al Moore is, to say the least, a dedicated golfer. In the envelope with his membership dues was a card that read: "Nebraska Golf: You wonder how tough the course will be when the golf carts are four wheel drive equipped with chains." Well, Al, I'm a hacker myself. I shoot in the 70s and 80s. I don't play if it's any warmer than that. (Okay, so that's a bad old joke.)

Former ANA Governor Donn Pearlman of Illinois let us know his son has completed his courses at Indiana University, noting it's the first year since 1991 he is not spending \$12 million in tuition at IU. Hey, Donn, you should live in Indiana. In-state tuition is far more reasonable. That reminds me of the old Herb Shriner line: "I was born in Ohio but moved to Indiana as soon as I heard about it."

Jerry Lebo
Secretary

In Memoriam

The Board and membership of the Society join in extending our heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of the following member who passed away recently.

R 6318	Michael J. Druck	New York, NY
L 111	Arthur B Zoellner	Madison WI
L 507	Elliot S Goldman	Tucson AZ
R 1175	Oscar H Dodson	Urbana IL

Membership Applications

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

REGULAR MEMBERS

7257	Bruce Gregory	Kansas City, MO
7259	Michael B. Doran	Kankakee, IL
7260	Timothy J. Taysen	Bellevue, NE
7261	Art Dreyer	Grandville, MI
7262	Teresa Hathway	Sharptown, MD
7263	Earl N. Petersen	Danbury, IA
7264	John Jackson	Sioux City, IA
7265	Kelly Aninao	Columbus, OH
7272	Dan Freidus	Ann Arbor, MI
7273	Gcorge Huang	Piscataway, NJ
7274	Wilma Haynes	Independence, MO
7276	Louis L. Whitaker	Houston, TX

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

7266	Ruth Jones	Portage, IN
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JUNIOR MEMBERS

7258	Michael Sbertoli	Medinah, IL
7268	Evan Perrault	Colgate, WI
7269	Lincoln Nichols	Ames, IA
7270	Levi Nichols	Ames, IA
7271	Kirk Nichols	Ames, IA
7275	Alcsa Haynes	Independence, MO

LIFE MEMBERS

592	David A. Gazzera	Hudson, NY
593	John P. Vrbancic	Kalamazoo, MI
594	William J. Spencer	Racine, WI
595	Stanley K. Summers	Kalkaska, MI

596	Doug Noblet	Overland Park, KS
597	Robert M. Paul	Philadelphia, PA
598	Steve Butler	Springfield, IL
599	Muncie Coin & Stamp Club	Muncie, IN
600	Indianapolis Coin Club	Indianapolis, IN
601	Gary Chingren	Hastings, NE
602	Craig Watanabe	Honolulu, HI
603	Laura Sperber	Piscataway, NJ
604	Andrew W. Kimmel	Milwaukee, WI
605	Jack R. Lee	Jackson, MS

LOST MEMBERS

Can you help the secretary find them?

Bernard E. Schilling	Hermantown, MN
William P. Schmitt Jr.	Fort Wayne, IN
Gilbert L. Jesch	Storm Lake, IA
George Weingart	Phoenix, AZ

Future CSNS Conventions

1996—April 25–28	Kansas City, Missouri
Ralph Hardman 913/649-5633	
1997—April 10-13	Indianapolis, Indiana
1998	St. Louis, Missouri
1999—April 22–25	Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NOTE TO CLUB OFFICIALS

Interested in hosting a future CSNS Convention? It is not too early to begin thinking of the future! Submit your letter of invitation to the CSNS Secretary-Treasurer at your earliest convenience. Your request will receive the prompt attention of the Officers and Board of Governors.

“Neat” SBA Errors Exhibit at CSNS Convention

The David M. Sundman Collection of Susan B. Anthony Dollar Error Coins will be on public display at the 57th Annual CSNS Convention in Kansas City, Missouri April 25-28, 1996. The exhibit, “\$6-Million To Find 26 Mint Errors,” contains more than two dozen off-center, double struck, wrong planchet and other major errors.

Sundman, president of Littleton Coin Co., Littleton, NH, acquired the coins over the past decade as he and his staff searched thousands of mint-sealed bags of Anthony dollars, literally tons of coins.

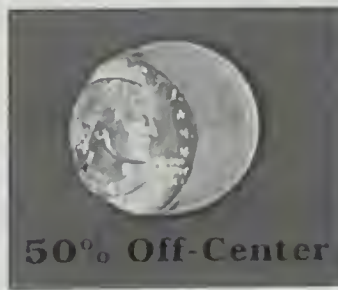
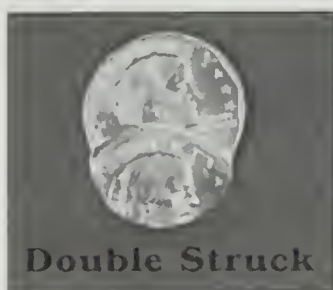
“We generally do not sell error coins, but I wanted to put this collection on display as a non-competitive exhibit because I think these errors are neat to look at and they show what can happen as coins are made,” he explained.

In the past ten years Littleton has sold more than six million 1979-1981 “normal” Anthony dollars, usually in colorfully packaged sets of three or six coins, to introduce the general public to the hobby.

This will be only the second time the exhibit has been on public display. It made its debut at the Florida United Numismatists convention in Orlando in January where it attracted considerable attention and compliments.

Until this year the error collection was only on private display for Littleton employees and visitors to the company’s headquarters. The collection was assembled over a ten-year period as Sundman acquired bags of mint state Anthony dollars to fill orders.

“We’ve purchased more than 3,000 bags of Anthony dollars directly from the Mint. Each bag contains 2,000 coins and weighs 35.74 pounds, so we searched through more than 53 tons of coins!” said Sundman.



If you knew Susie, like we know Susie... Five examples of U.S. Mint mistakes from the David M. Sundman Collection of Susan B. Anthony Dollar Errors on display at the CSNS Convention in Kansas City April 25-28, 1996.

Media contacts: David M. Sundman 603-444-3524
Paul Charlton 603-444-3571

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Preliminary Convention Schedule

Central States Numismatic Society

57th Anniversary Convention

Kansas City, Missouri — April 26-28, 1996

PNG Day — Thursday, April 25

The following is a tentative schedule of events for the 57th Anniversary Convention of the Central States Numismatic Society. Please consult the official program, available at the convention itself, for final details.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

5:00 P.M. — 9:00 P.M. Move in and set up for PNG Day booth holders

THURSDAY, APRIL 25

8:00 A.M.	Admission to bourse for PNG Day booth holders only
9:00 A.M.	Admission to bourse are for holders of PNG Day invitations and wearers of CSNS dealer ribbons.
2:00 P.M.	One way traffic. Public not readmitted once they have left. CSNS Ribbon holders readmitted.
2:30 P.M.	PNG Day closes. Public vacates room. PNG Table holders and CSNS dealer ribbon wearers may remain in room to do business in PNG area only.
3:00 P.M.	Set up for CSNS show proper begins. CSNS table holders may open booths. PNG Day booth holders may remain open.
9:00 P.M.	Set up day activities close.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

9:00 A.M. CSNS Board of Governors open Board meeting.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27

3:00 P.M. CSNS general membership meeting and exhibit awards.

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LM 2583



English Trade Tokens

by Robert R. Kutcher

By the middle of the reign of George III (1760-1820), the obsolete equipment of the British Royal Mint, and too, the attitude of Parliament, proved to be incapable of meeting the country's monetary requirements. The supply of both the gold and silver currencies were somewhat less than adequate and the small issues of the halfpennies and farthings from 1770 to 1775 were totally inadequate. Repeated appeals from many parts of the country to Parliament for a good supply of copper currencies were seemingly ignored. Thus a shortage of small change caused great hardships to the working people in the smaller newly industrialized cities where employers were often compelled to pay a single one pound note to four or five employees. These poor people then had to visit the store in a body and spend their entire week's wages, or take credit for their unused portions, which left nothing to be saved or spent elsewhere for whatever else they wanted or required.

This problem of an inadequate small currency supply was caused by several more complex issues than just the mint's failure to strike more copper coins. First the laws for counterfeiting needed to be overhauled. At that time, if a person were found guilty of counterfeiting the regal gold or silver, the law's punishment was often death. The same offense of counterfeiting the regal copper was hardly more than a misdemeanor, and very often not even prosecuted. Thus the counterfeiters found it not only profitable to strike underweight pennies, halfpennies and farthings, but also relatively safe to do so. Another law of the time required that the mint should strike only full intrinsic weight coins, and so the copper in their coins was more valuable to the counterfeiters than the coin's face value. Thus the counterfeiters were given a cheap supply of raw material for their underweight copies. This was why Parliament refused to supply more regal copper coins, because they knew that they would all end up in the counterfeiters' melting pots. Soon the only copper in circulation was the underweight counterfeits that seemingly circulated with the Crown's blessings.

Another of the problems with the small change was the fact that copper coins were legal for debts only to the sum of six pence. As all of the banks did not want their vaults filled with underweight coins they refused sums of copper above the legal limit, and some refused copper at all. The government also refused to take the copper coins, not only for the same reason, but they really had no way of reissuing them, save re-coining them. Thus the merchants that dealt with small sums for their products, like the butchers, bakers, brewers, and the taverns ended up with vast quantities of bulky copper coins that they could not get rid of. These merchants then really preferred an end to any copper coinage and an increase in the supply of small silver coins, so that they could give out their copper coins as change for the silver. But here again was a big problem.

Since 1758 there had been virtually no mint issues of silver coins, save for an isolated £55,000 worth that was coined in 1787. The same hazards, melting, clipping and counterfeiting applied to the regal silver, as well as to the regal copper. At this same time the price of silver was above its price when in coin, which gave a standing incentive for melting and exporting or clipping, and for counterfeiting lighter weight silver coins. According to the Committee on Coins, by the 1790s the silver coin in circulation was "notoriously deficient in weight with an average of 45% in the smaller denominations." It was declared by this Committee that it was a moot point whether the silver or the copper coins of the realm were in the worse mess.

Transportation of coins was another big problem faced by the Parliament. The mint nor the government had a system nor any authority to get their coins from the point of manufacture to the point of most need. In the past the normal commerce and the banks had distributed the coins throughout the country. But now, the greatest need seemed to be for the smaller denomination copper coins, which were so much more bulky and heavy for their value compared to that of the gold and silver. And the need was at a great distance from the mint in London. This made the cost of transportation of the copper greater than its face value. Thus with these varied problems facing Parliament and the mint, it seemed that nothing could be done to end the crises.

It was at this point that in 1787 the Parys Mine (copper) Company of Anglesey in Wales solved their pay-day problems by issuing their own penny pieces of a heavier weight than the light weight counterfeits. These tokens were not copies of the regal coins and so not a counterfeit. They were made from the company's own metal and were struck in their own mint with their own design and a promise to redeem any and all of them at full value. These pennies were the first of the copper trade tokens issued in Britain at this troubled time, and they far exceeded the issues of the other latter tradesmen tokens. Some two-hundred-and-fifty tons of these penny tokens were struck in all by the Parys Mine Co. All of these tokens were struck and issued in either 1787, 1788 or 1791. About fifty tons of halfpenny tokens issued and dated 1788, 1789 and 1790 were also struck by the Parys Co. These Parys Tokens were so well received and respected that many people would accept no other token or coin, and so they became a better currency to counterfeit than the regal coins. The 1787 and 1788 dated tokens were struck by the Parys Co. in their Burmingham Mint, while their 1791 pennies were produced at either the Soho Mint by Matthew Boulton with the die sinker of John G. Hancock, or they were struck in London by William Williams with the die sinker being Mr. Wilson.

All of the Parys Tokens, both penny and halfpenny, have as their obverse design the head of a Druid in profile facing left with a flowing beard and he is wearing a cowl. This head is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and acorns which is tied at the bottom by a ribbon. The reverse of the penny has a "PMCo" cipher in a bold flourished script that is surrounded by, "We Promise To Pay The Bearer One Penny," and it is dated. The halfpenny is the same but for the inscription, which is, "The Anglesey Mines HalfPenny." The edge of each token is lettered with, "On Demand in London Liverpool or Anglesey" or "Payable In Anglesey London or Liverpool."

The Druid's head was a logical choice for these tokens as Anglesey, or the Englishman's Island, was in Roman times know as the Isle of Mona, and was the residence of the Grand Druid. Anglesey was also the last stronghold of Druidism. Traces of this ancient religion remain on the island, including the circles of stones with a cromlech or dolmen in the middle. These Druid temples were always built in small clearings in the sacred groves of oak trees. Hence the oak leaf and acorn wreathes surrounding the Druid's head on the tokens. Dalton and Hamer, now the bible of the Tradesmen Token Collectors, lists four hundred and sixty-seven varieties of the Parys Mine Co. Token, which includes all the tokens, both original tokens and their counterfeits.

The Parys Tokens were so successful that soon other industrialists were following suit by issuing their own tokens. It was found early by these people that by issuing these tokens not only was their pay-day problems solved, but it facilitated their business and the business of others in their community. The fact that their cost to produce was much less than their face value was also a big factor in their favor. Added to all of this was the

advertising value of the tokens and they were soon deemed a virtual gold mine for their issuing parties. As more and more of these tokens were made and put into circulation, it became a popular pastime to collect them. With this popularity, even the collectors themselves began to have struck special rare tokens of their own design to exchange with other collectors for their rare tokens.

The second man to issue these tokens, after the Parys Co., was the iron master John Wilkinson. He was also one of the most fascinating men of his time. John was born at Clifton in Cumberland in 1728, where his father worked as an overlooker for an iron furnace. The family fortune began when John was just eighteen and he invented a box-iron that was used by laundries to frill the cuffs that were worn by the dandies. The invention was patented by John's father and the profits were put into a small iron foundry at Black Barrow, near Furness.

John moved to Staffordshire when he was in his early twenties and built his first blast furnace at Bilston. He then invented a method of using coal instead of wood charcoal in the smelting of iron. Meanwhile his father had built a large iron works at Bersham, near Wrexham, and he was rejoined there by John who then produced a new and extremely accurate boring machine which he used for making the cylinders of James Watt's first rotary steam engine. Next John was the first to make wrought iron on a large scale by using a bellows that was powered by that first rotary steam engine.

In 1767, John cast rails for the wagons that carried his castings from the Coalbrookdale foundry down to the Severn River, becoming the first railroad in the area. About 1785 all the pipe, tubes, cylinders and the other ironwork for the Paris, France waterworks were made by John Wilkinson, a tremendous undertaking for his day. In 1786 he undertook a government contract to supply 32-pounders, howitzers, swivels and mortars for the army and navy. John's boring machine made these big guns more accurate than any before. These armaments were transported down the Severn in barges, but there became many delays through the barge builders, who had a monopoly, and took their time about supplying vessels to John. John became determined to build his own barges with his own iron and break the barge builders' monopoly. Thus the "Trial" was build and launched at Willey Warf in 1787. Hundreds of spectators gathered to see "John's Folly" sink to the bottom, for they all knew that iron could not float. When the barge was launched and it rode high in the water, the cheers of the workmen who built the "Trial" mingled with a celebration salvo from John's own battery of big guns. No details have survived of this historic vessel, which was the true ancestor to all iron and steel ships.

John Wilkinson lived at Castlehead in Lancashire, and in his latter years this was where he spent much of his time in reclaiming and improving the land in this neighborhood. In 1788 he struck a silver coin, but he was warned that if they were circulated he would be liable for prosecution of usurping the privilege of the Crown. Only about one hundred of these coins were struck in silver and a few in copper, and he used these as presentation pieces. When John's first copper tokens were issued in 1787, some people were appalled that his likeness was so boldly exhibited on the obverse of them, and the following poem was printed in the London Magazine in 1787.

"Epigram on Mr. Wilkinson's Copper Money"

"In Greece and Rome your men of parts,
Renown'd in arms, or form'd in arts
On splendid coins and medals shown,
To make their deeds and persons known;

So Wilkinson, from this example,
Gives of himself a matchless sample!
And bids the Iron monarch pass
Like his own metal wrapt in Brass!
Which shows his modesty and sense,
And how, and where, he made his pence.
As iron when 'tis brought in taction,
Collects the copper by attraction.
So, thus, in him 'twas very proper
To stamp his brazen face on Copper.”

John Wilkinson died in Paris in 1808, at the age of eighty, but his adventures and story did not end there. The iron coffin that he made and kept with him, was found to be too small as John had put on weight in his later years. Thus he was temporarily buried in Paris until another iron coffin could be made and sent from his foundry in England. With his new coffin he was sent home and buried in the grounds of his first home in England. Later when this property was sold by his sons, he was exhumed and the coffin was sent to his Castlehead estate. On the way to the next burial the party with the heavy coffin took a short-cut by crossing Grange-over-Sands, and they were overtaken by the tide as it came in and the coffin was lost. Some months later it was washed up and found and buried at Castlehead. But alas, this home too was sold and John was again moved, this time to the Lindale Churchyard. However, when it was learned that John's sons were illegitimate, the church felt him a sinner and denied his burial in the hallowed ground of the church yard proper. So John was then buried just outside of the fence by the road. It was some years later that John's grave was at last allowed into hallowed ground when the church and its grounds were expanded to include that portion of land where he lay.

The several Wilkinson Iron Works and all of John's lands, homes and considerable wealth was lost by lengthy legal battles by John's three illegitimate sons, each of whom thought he should have the greatest share of the wealth. As it ended up, each son was left with nothing but bills for their legal fees. A good lesson in Greed.

Some Trade Tokens, like the Buxton Token with the “Crescent” on the obverse, were made rare when the dies broke too soon. The undated Buxton Token had only six specimens struck before the die broke, while the token with the date 1796, had twenty-seven pieces made when the die shattered. A number of other rare tokens were created by using obverse and reverse dies from different tokens to make a piece called a mule. And, sometimes off-metals were used like lead, this usually for a proof, or sometimes pewter, silver and even gold were used.

The craze for collecting the Trade or Commercial Tokens soon merged with the collecting of medals and medallions that were struck for commemorating some special place or event. Particularly the medals, tokens and medallions that were struck by coin dealers like Thomas Skidmore of Holborn, or Peter Kempson of Birmingham, who each put out a whole series of architectural studies or churches, public buildings, Oxford and Cambridge Colleges and the like. Thomas Spence, another coin dealer, was a wild radical who conducted his own political propaganda campaign in this medium of tokens. Patriotism which became popular during the French Wars also found a place on tokens with several military and naval heroes that found themselves, and the names of their victories, enshrined on halfpenny tokens of the time that passed, “For The Convenience Of Trade.” However, these tokens are not true Tradesmen or Commercial Tokens in that they have no name of their issuer and the place where they can be redeemed. These

tokens were produced strictly for profit by the people who sold them or put them into circulation. Another similar token of this type was the ones that were produced by and for the Pidcock Exhibition in London. These halfpenny and farthing tokens have various birds and animals as their main devices and were used more as an admission ticket than as a trade token.

Token-mania had coincided with a sharp rise in the price of copper following the threats of war in 1792. British “cake” copper rose from under 90 shillings to over 100 shillings per hundredweight. Such a price rise enlarged the profits to be made from melting the full weight coins and tokens, and increased the slide towards the reminting of even lighter, more irresponsible money. By 1797 things had become so bad that only a large official recoinage could put them right again. This came in July of 1797 with Matthew Boulton’s massive contracts from the Treasury, buttressed with better legal actions against counterfeiting. Over 1,000 tons of twopenny pieces, a virtual “Cartwheel” that weighed a full two ounces apiece, were produced. During the next two years, pennies, halfpennies and farthings also poured out of the Soho Mint, effectively driving most tokens out of circulation, and preventing new issues of them. Mr. Boulton had seen to it that an allowance had been made for the distribution costs in his contract which helped to cover the country with the new coins. But copper continued to rise in price during the war, reaching 200 shillings a hundredweight in 1805-1806. Because the new coins were still issued at “full weight,” on the Treasury’s orders, the coins went rapidly from mint to the melting pots once again. Boulton’s contract of 1799 for halfpennies and farthings had enabled him to coin them slightly lighter to take account of the price rise, but the new weights did not anticipate a continued rise in copper prices. Already by 1802 petitions had been addressed to the Committee of the Privy Council on Coins from traders in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen about coin shortages. In April of 1804 the Committee had evidence of a great shortage of copper coin, particularly from the Northern parts of the Island. By 1805 Mr. Boulton’s work needed to be redone, and he was commissioned to coin a further 1,000 tons of coppers in 1805-1807, as well as 600 tons of the coppers for Ireland.

With this massive coinage of new full weight regal coins for the Crown and Matthew Boulton’s concession from the Crown for the distribution of the coins, coupled with the new stiffer penalties for counterfeiting copper, one would think that this would have put an end to the Tradesmen Tokens. But no, as it were, new tokens were struck and issued by numerous industrialists and commercial businesses throughout Great Britain from the time of the “Cart Wheels” in 1797 through 1813. These tokens were finally driven out of circulation only by an increase in the production of silver coins which were the results of captured New World Spanish silver coins.

The Bank of England counter-marked the first of these Spanish Milled Dollars with a small impression of George III’s head and issued them at four shillings and nine pence. A wit immediately coined the phrase: “The Bank to make their Spanish Dollars pass, Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an Ass.” These dollars were quickly recalled, with only a fraction of the 2.3 million that had been counter-marked that ever saw circulation. In 1804, Matthew Boulton was given the job of over striking the Spanish Dollars completely with a full bust of George III on the obverse with his name and titles. The reverse of the over stamp shows Britannia seated within a crowned oval which is lettered with “Five Shilling Dollar” which is all surrounded by “Bank of England 1804.” On many of these coins the traces of the original Spanish Dollar may be seen beneath the new design. The dies for this Bank Dollar were prepared by Conrad Kuchler, who also engraved the dies for the “Cartwheel” pieces.

Several large issues of these bank dollars were made through 1815, some of them still with the 1804 dated dies. These silver coins were supplemented in 1811 with Bank of England silver tokens of six pence, one shilling and three shilling pieces, which together with the five shilling dollars did a great deal to resolve the problem of the shortage of small denomination currencies in Great Britain. They also did much to stem the issuing and use of the copper Tradesmen Tokens.

Coins and Tokens are in the order that they appear in the article. (all actual size)



Fig. 1. Parys Mine Co. Penny.



Fig. 2. John Wilkinson Half Penny.



Fig. 3. Mule: Obverse – Coventry, Lady Godiva Half Penny.
Reverse – Exeter, Shield and Arms of City.



Fig. 4. Buxton, "Crescent."

Fig. 5. T. Skidmore,
Christ Church, Surry.





Fig. 6. P. Kempson,
Royal Exchange, London.



Fig. 7. T. Spence, Noted Advocates, Middlesex.



Fig. 8. Pidcock's Exhibition, Farthing.



Fig. 9. Two Penny "Cartwheel."



Fig. 10. Counter Marked Spanish Dollar.



Fig. 11. Bank of England Five Shilling Dollar.



Fig. 12. Bank of England Eighteen Pence Token.

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Articles are to be typed. You may also submit a copy on a disk, identified with the name and version of software used. If disk is submitted, double-spaced printout must accompany disk.

Articles should contain accurate information. Clear photos or drawings to help illustrate your subject can be submitted.

In addition, authors are compensated at a rate of roughly five dollars per 100 words.

If you have a piece you'd like to submit for possible publication, contact the editors — Jim and Karen Jach, P.O. Box 21766, Milwaukee, WI 53221, phone 414/281-4687.

AMAZING HOARD OF ANCIENT ROMAN DENARI

Due to a fortunate purchase by the Jonathan K. Kern Co. ancient department we can now offer again our very popular Roman Empire denari portrait gallery. These ancient Roman silver denari (singular denarius) were struck during the height of the Roman Empire from 69 to 235 AD. The Roman Empire stretched from Scotland to Arabia, from Morocco to Poland, from Germany to Egypt, and the Mediterranean was known as the "Roman Lake." It was an empire like the world had never known and has not known since. Dozens of aspiring generals and tyrants like Justinian, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and Hitler tried and failed to recreate the Roman Empire. All roads lead to Rome. When in Rome do as the Romans do. About every third word in the English language had its start in Roman Latin. Liberty on U.S. coins is usually shown wearing or holding a Liberty cap which the Romans used to designate a free person. The Mercury head dime is named after the Roman messenger god. The fasces on the reverse is a symbol of Roman justice. The Roman Empire was the birth culture of the Christian religion. All one has to do is visit modern Rome now and look at the Colosseum built by Vespasian, the triumphal arch of Titus, Trajan's Column, and the Forum of Trajan. These are 2,000-year-old ruins which represent only a small fraction of the awe inspiring grandeur of this amazing civilization.

The average weight is about 3.5 grams of good silver. They were hand struck with the reverse die embedded in an "anvil" of log cross section and the obverse die was held and struck with a hand sledge hammer. These silver jewels were struck in massive quantities to fuel the economic needs of a vast thriving empire, and indeed as this hoard demonstrates, the oldest denari in the hoard passed from hand to hand for over 125 years before being buried. They were struck by hand engraved dies by skilled artists known as celators. The portraits of all the different Roman emperors and their family members are like a portrait gallery of miniature silver busts, or like a precious metal three dimensional photo album. The reverse dies were also carefully engraved, usually to depict all the gods, goddesses, heroes, and nymphs of Roman mythology. Other reverse commemorated military victories, religious or political events, or just plain propaganda.

The silver denarius was also the power base by which Roman emperors maintained the loyalty of their legions. These paid professional legionnaires, though proud to be part of the Roman army, were just as happy serving a rival claimant to the Imperial Purple if he happened to have a more generous war chest overflowing with denari. All through the reigns of Nerva and all the other Adoptive emperors the standard pay of the legionnaire was 300 denari a year.

Just by handling these treasures of the past one can almost hear the drums giving a cadence to the tromp of the Legion's advance and the trumpets signaling the charge against the enemy lines! But after the battles are over and the paymaster has



1. Nerva, 96-98 AD, Fine \$69.

2. Trajan, 98-117 AD, VF \$79.

distributed the denari to the surviving legions what happened then? For a denarius a Roman could buy 12 large loaves of bread, or 24 small loaves. A serving of table wine (probably watered, which was acceptable) cost an as, or 1/16 of a denarius. Vintage wine cost 1/4 a denarius a serving. In the Holy Land an amphora of olive oil from Galilee cost one denarius. A bunch of grapes or 10 figs cost an as, or 1/16 of a denarius. An ox sold for 100 denari, and a calf 20 denari, and a ram 8 denari, and 5 sparrows cost 1/8 denarius. It could cost a trader 10,000 denari to lease a ship (galley). A scribe, a highly educated man, earned 12 denari a week. He ate and drank for 4 denari a week, and his clothing also cost 4 denari a week (he must have dressed quite well because a commoner could buy sackcloth clothing which would last years for only 4 denari).

THE ADOPTIVE EMPERORS: COINAGE OF ROME'S ZENITH

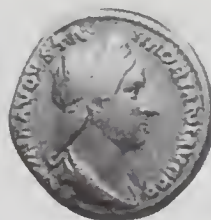
The English historian Edward Gibbon termed the second century A.D. the “happiest age in history.” Between 96 and 180 A.D., the Roman Empire was ruled by a series of capable emperors. After the assassination in A.D. 96 of Domitian, the last of the Flavian emperors, the Senate chose one of their own members, the elderly **Nerva**, to succeed to the throne. To secure the support of the army, the new emperor adopted the general **Trajan** as his son and heir in A.D. 97. This adoption set a precedent, for the next four emperors—**Trajan**, **Hadrian**, **Antoninus Pius**, and **Marcus Aurelius**, would come to the throne as the adoptive son of their predecessor. Under these “adoptive emperors,” the Roman Empire would reach the zenith of its power and prosperity.

In A.D. 98, **Trajan** became emperor upon the death of **Nerva**. Under **Trajan**, the Roman Empire underwent its last significant territorial expansion. After two campaigns (A.D. 101-102 and 105-106), **Trajan** annexed the Kingdom of the Dacians (modern Romania). In the Forum of Rome, there still stands the awe inspiring column of **Trajan** depicting the military campaign against the Dacians in detail as over 2,500 figures spiral upward around the 125 foot height. In A.D. 105, the Kingdom of the Nabataeans was converted into the Roman province of Arabia Petraea. In A.D. 114, a dispute with Parthia led **Trajan** to annex Armenia and invade Mesopotamia. In A.D. 116, Mesopotamia was declared a Roman province. However, rebellions in the East, including those of the Jews, forced **Trajan** to retreat. He died in A.D. 117 before he could resume campaigning in the East. Before his death, **Trajan** named his adopted son **Hadrian** as his heir.

The reign of **Hadrian** was one of consolidation. The new emperor gave up **Trajan's** eastern conquests—Armenia regained its former status as a Roman vassal state. Other frontiers were strengthened. In Britain, the wall he built to defend against the Scottish tribes is still to be seen. **Hadrian** spent most of his reign outside of Italy, touring the provinces to see first-hand what were each territory's needs. **Hadrian** married a grand



3. Hadrian, 117-138 AD, VF . . . \$79.



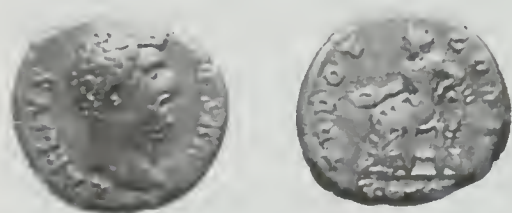
4. Sabina, died 137 AD, Fine . . \$69.

niece of **Trajan's** named **Sabina**, but they had no children, so in A.D. 136, **Hadrian** adopted a certain L. Ceionius **Commodus**, who took the name **Aelius** Caesar, as his son and heir. However, the death of **Aelius** in A.D. 138 compelled **Hadrian** to designate a new heir, **Antoninus**. In turn, **Hadrian** compelled **Antoninus** to adopt **Lucius Verus**, the son of **Aelius**, and a nephew of **Antoninus**, Marcus Annius Verus, renamed **Marcus Aurelius**. **Hadrian** died later that same year.

The reign of **Antoninus Pius** (A.D. 138-161) was notable chiefly for its tranquility, although in Britain a new defensive line north of Hadrian's Wall was built to keep the Scottish tribes further at bay. His wife, **Faustina Senior**, died in 141 A.D., so the vast majority of her coinage was commemorative in nature. Also notable was the long apprenticeship of **Marcus Aurelius**, who was named Caesar in A.D. 139. He married a daughter of **Antoninus Pius** and **Faustina** in 145 A.D. She is known to history as **Faustina Junior**. By the time of the death of **Antoninus** in A.D. 161, **Marcus** was thoroughly prepared to assume the burdens of office. As it turned out, they would prove to be considerable.

Upon his accession, **Marcus Aurelius** elevated his adoptive brother, **Lucius Verus**, to the position of co-emperor. **Marcus**, however, was clearly the supreme authority. **Lucius** married the eldest daughter, **Lucilla**, of **Marcus** and **Faustina Junior** in 164 A.D. **Marcus** was to spend much of his reign on campaign. Invasions of German tribes from the north and of Parthians from the east bedeviled the empire. Plague, brought back from the east by the army in A.D. 166, swept the empire (a second wave of plague carried **Lucius Verus** away in A.D. 169). Despite these shocks, **Marcus** was able to restore order on the eastern frontier and was poised to annex territories on the northern frontier at the time of his death A.D. 180. **Marcus** was succeeded by his son **Commodus**, thus breaking the pattern of succession through adoption, and with the accession, Rome's greatest era came to an end.

Commodus proved to be a despot who became quite insane. **Commodus** thought he was the god Hercules, and he is depicted as Hercules on a number of his coins. He would enter the arena himself to fight gladiators and wild beasts. There were several plots against him, one of which involved his sister **Lucilla**, whom he put to death. **Commodus'** wife **Crispina** was banished early in his reign and later executed. **Commodus** was eventually assassinated Dec. 31, 192 A.D. and the Roman Empire entered an era of anarchy.



5. Aelius, Caesar, 136-138 AD,
Fine\$179.



6. Antoninus Pius, 138-161 AD,
VF\$59.



7. Faustina Senior, died 141 AD,
VF\$59.



8. Marcus Aurelius, 161-180 AD,
VF\$69.

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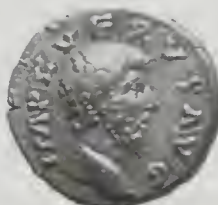
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9. Faustina Junior, died 175 AD,
VF\$59.



10. Lucius Verus, 161-169 AD,
VF\$89.



11. Lucilla, died 182 AD,
VF\$69.



12. Commodus, 177-192 AD,
VF\$69.



13. Crispina, died 183 AD,
VF\$79.

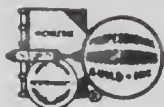
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“To Clean or Not to Clean is a Serious Question”

by James R. Barry

As long as coins have been collected, from ancient times to the present, the interest in cleaning (improving?) coins has been of concern to collectors. Now, with the grading services suggesting that they are or will clean coins and slab them without any notice of same, collectors are more puzzled than ever about the merits of cleaning coins. Although the advice given to collectors by those in “authority” has largely been not to clean coins, knowledgeable collectors know that the professionals have been cleaning coins to enhance their salability for as long as coins have been marketed.

Additionally, in defense of the advice not to clean coins is the experience that every novice collector has in ruining some otherwise fine coins by cleaning them to try to “improve” them.

Nearly everyone would agree today that any mechanical means that are used to make a coin more attractive will only destroy whatever value that coin has. Whizzing and buffing and even attempts to use an eraser to clean or enhance a coin’s surface have all proved futile. Part of the reason for this is the harshness of these mechanical methods of “coin cleaning.” In each of these cases significant amounts of metal are removed from the original surface of a coin thus defacing it in some way. And, of course, most collectors today not only reject these methods but also the coins that have been subjected to these treatments to “improve” a coin’s surface.

An alternative to mechanical enhancement of a coin makes use of chemical solutions or dips. Probably the most common cleaning solutions make use of thiourea – an acid. Thiourea has been used as a coin dip for many years – and in the hands of a “professional” can clean a toned coin and turn it into a brilliant white coin. In the hands of an amateur thiourea solutions can totally ruin a coin (and its value) in seconds. Unfortunately, even when used correctly without completely flushing and neutralizing the acid solution (preferably in a baking soda solution) the “cleaning” will be short-lived. Other chemicals that were previously used to clean coins are altogether too dangerous to use, especially in one’s home. Chief among these is acetone which is not only flammable, but the fumes are highly toxic.

While acetone and similar substances will remove most forms of “dirt” from a coin without changing its surface, their dangerous side effects are not worth the risk.

Some of the new chemical cleaners or dips while not without their problems or side effects, are less risky for the amateur to use. For example, Harco sells a coin conditioner that holds little risk for damaging a coin when properly used and is especially useful on older copper coins. As anyone who has cleaned coins knows, copper is the most difficult metal to clean without adversely affecting the natural color of this metal. Any unnatural coloration of a coin will lower its value. Even Harco’s coin conditioner contains vapors that can be harmful – in the form of trichloroethane – so care should be exercised when using this preparation.

Another relatively new chemical coin cleaner or dip is MS-70 described by the manufacturer as an “industrial strength” coin brightener. MS-70’s relatively slow reaction (compared to acid solutions) to a coin’s surface makes it relatively easy for an

amateur coin cleaner to use on his or her coins. Any coin cleaner or dip that cleans and does not contain a preservative agent probably needs to be thoroughly rinsed from a coin's surface (preferably with distilled water or water with a low mineral content) and then neutralized and rinsed again. Using a clean, soft towel to pat a coin dry after it is rinsed is also helpful. And remember, after all this work not to breathe on a clean coin's pristine surface and to hold a coin only by its rim. Finally, the preservation of a brilliant coin is also important and the use of an inert holder is especially helpful in achieving this end.

So should one undertake to clean the coins that one owns? In most cases probably not. Beautifully toned coins, if properly preserved, are still a collector's best friend – and, of value to other potential owners as well. If you must produce a brilliant surface from a toned or “dirty” coin, practice on some ordinary coins first to see how they react to the chemicals you might use on a valued coin.

Remember, even the “pros” can never be sure how a “cleaning” will turn out. To clean or not to clean is definitely a serious question!

Cherrypickers' News **to debut in January**

Cherrypickers' News, a newsletter devoted to variety specialists, will make its debut in January of 1996.

Cherrypickers' News has been developed by *The Cherrypickers' Guide* co-author J. T. Stanton. The newsletter will include feature articles on varieties, including doubled dies, repunched mintmarks, over mintmarks, repunched dates, blundered dies and other significant discoveries. Lead articles will highlight new finds, including high quality photographs, and special information for the variety enthusiast.

Cherrypickers' News came about as a tool to keep variety enthusiasts timely informed and will include up-to-date pricing information on selected varieties. Dealer buy/sell ads will be available, as well as a “want ad” section, for those collectors who may wish to buy, sell or trade varieties.

Subscriptions to *Cherrypickers' News* will be \$19.50 for six issues. Initial plans are to distribute the newsletter each odd numbered month, or more frequently as news develops. You may order your subscription by sending \$19.50 to *Cherrypickers' News*, P.O. Box 15487, Savannah, GA 31416-2187. Please write for advertising rates and information.

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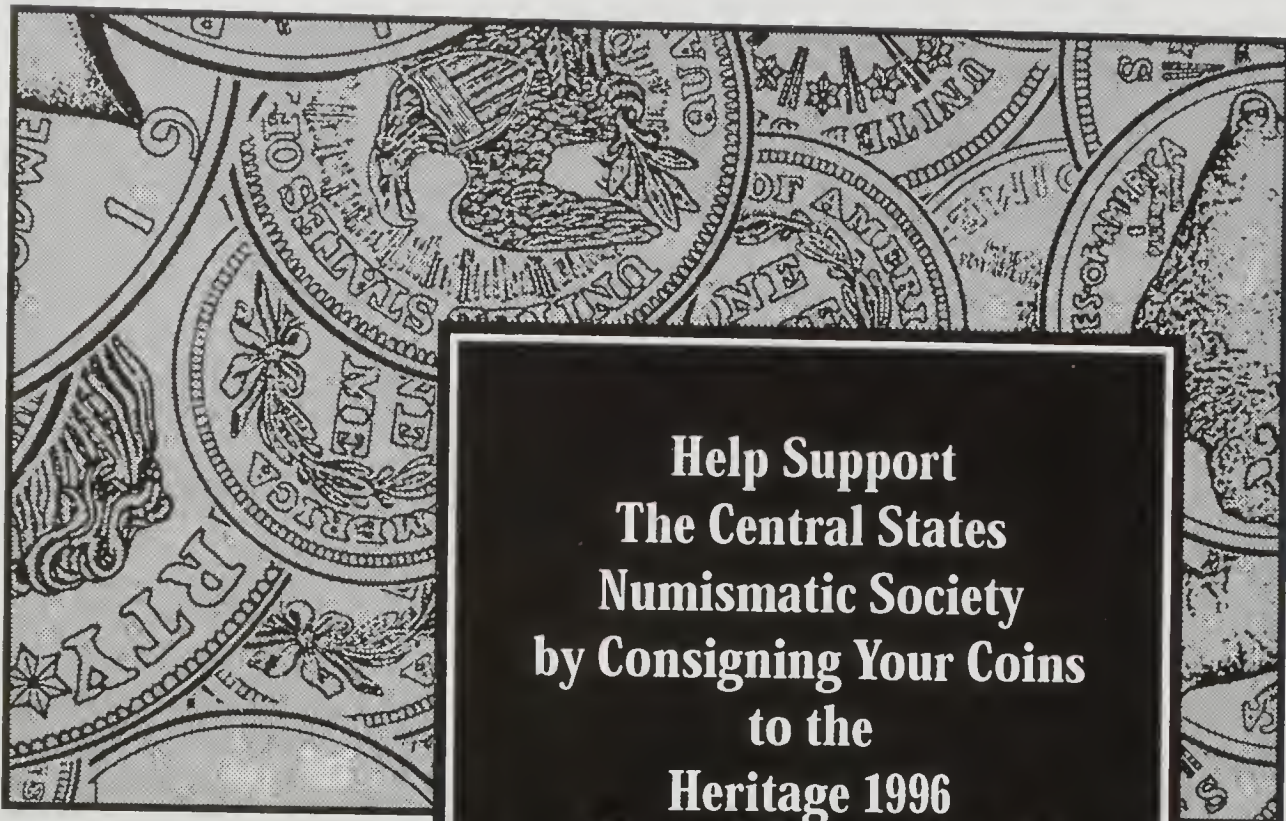
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The Foundation presently owns 809 items which will be of significant interest to the scholar and student of United States Numismatics. The present collection consists of over 250 different specimens of large size U.S. paper currency, together with over 500 United States pattern, experimental and trial pieces. The currency covers the period from the inception of U.S. currency at the beginning of the Civil War to the time it was withdrawn from circulation during the 1920s, at which time it was replaced by smaller bills.

The "Pattern" collection consists of an outstanding representation of this area of Numismatics which is so important to the researcher for a full understanding of the evolution of American coinage. Many specimens are quite rare, and all are in exemplary condition.

Persons interested in examining portions of the collections in pursuit of their numismatic research endeavors should contact the Foundation office at 8333 Douglas Ave., Suite 1400, Dallas, Texas, 75225, during normal office hours. Or one may call (214) 696-0584 for more information.



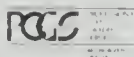
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Why Aren't There More? (1857 FE Cents with \$20 Gold Clashed Die Obverses)

by Jerry Wysong

It was a brisk, blustery morning on September 22, 1857 in Philadelphia. The weather that day foretold of things to come as a very cold winter may be in store for Philadelphia again this year. Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner¹ for the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, arrived at the mint at about 7 a.m. to begin his work day on that cold September morning in 1857. It was his usual morning custom and ritual to review the day's production schedule before proceeding to the minting room for a quick tour and offering a morning greeting to each of the mint employees. This day was no exception, and Eckfeldt noted that today's schedule included the commencement of the minting of \$20 Gold Double Eagles. He quickly toured the coining room and spoke briefly with coin press operators already engaged in setting up the two coin presses for the minting of the \$20 gold coins.

Later that morning, Eckfeldt was busily engaged in the preparation of a report for Mint Director, James Snowden¹. Suddenly, a coin press operator named Isaac Prugh², burst into Eckfeldt's office breathless and unannounced, exclaiming in a loud voice that something is wrong with the \$20 obverse die in his coin press. Prugh went on to explain that after change over of his coin press for the \$20 gold operation, he ran a trial piece and in the examination and examination of the trial coin, he saw damage in the fields of the obverse of the coin. Prugh explained further that he immediately examined the obverse die and saw the die had been damaged; and because of the field marks, it was his opinion that die had been damaged prior to installation into the coin press.

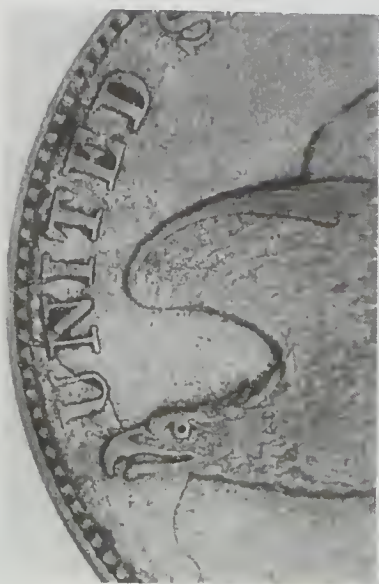
As Prugh calmed down, he responded to Eckfeldt's questions and reasoned that the nature, size and location of the damage to the die could only have been caused by the clashing of the die with the die of a smaller denomination die; most likely that of a Flying Eagle Cent. Coincidentally, production of the new Flying Eagle Cents was also in progress at the time. Prugh was a long time mint employee and experienced coin press operator. Eckfeldt had great trust in Prugh and valued his judgment and opinions. He decided that the only prudent thing to do was to temporarily halt production of all coinage until all dies had been inspected for damage. As he hurried out of his office to order a production halt and inspection, he muttered to himself: "That damn Frederick¹," referring to his son who had done things like this in the past.

Eckfeldt entered the minting room and ordered the production halt. Following the advice of his trusted employee, Prugh, they began to examine the outputs of the five coin presses in operation which were devoted to production of Flying Eagle Cents. At the first two machines, the resultant freshly minted cents were perfect and exhibited no signs of die damage.

At the third coin press, a different story unfolded. Inspection of the freshly minted cents clearly showed that some type of damage had occurred to the obverse die. Further examination by Eckfeldt and Prugh led to the conclusion that the Cent die had been clashed with the obverse die of the \$20 gold. The result was a reverse impression of Miss Liberty on the Cent die, and severe damage to the \$20 gold obverse die.

The FE Cent press operator, Joshua Bentley², explained to Eckfeldt that when he first started up the press that morning, he quickly noticed that the press was not functioning smoothly after producing a small quantity of coins. He proceeded to thoroughly check out the press, making minor adjustments as he went along; but found that the obverse die

was not quite right – slightly out of proper alignment, and a bit loose as well. Bentley corrected the problem and resumed production by running a number of trial pieces. Satisfied that the press was now functioning smoothly and properly, he resumed production. He had not, however, inspected the resultant freshly minted cents for any abnormalities or problems.



*Photos by
Tom Mulvaney*



Photo by Kevin Flynn

It had taken Bentley a while to make the adjustments to his press and was behind in his production of the new Cents. His only production up to that point were the pieces produced earlier that morning when he first commenced work, and those lying in the collection bin which he had now only produced. In response to Eckfeldt, Bentley stated that his earlier produced pieces had already been combined with the previous day's production and were in the counting and keging room for distribution. The rest were right here at the press.

Eckfeldt decided to have both the \$20 gold and FE Cent obverse dies destroyed; both as damaged dies beyond repair. And, more

significantly, Eckfeldt decided that to search the previous day's production of FE Cents for the handful that exhibited the \$20 gold die clash problem would be wasted and a time consuming effort. The few coins that would get into circulation would more than likely go unnoticed and be of little or no consequence to the quality reputation of the mint.

* * * * *

The 1857 Flying Eagle Cent bearing the clash marks of a \$20 Gold Double Eagle obverse is considered by many to be the King of examples of coins with clashed die imprints. How did such a coin come to exist? The above story itself is of course speculation and fictitious in that no documents have been discovered to support such an occurrence. However, **NO** \$20 Gold³ piece has yet been found which exhibits the characteristics of being clashed with the obverse die of an FE Cent; and only ten⁴ FE Cents have been reported to date which exhibit the clash marks of the \$20 gold Double Eagle.

It is my contention and hypothesis that the \$20 gold – FE Cent die clashing situation was discovered very, very quickly after the clashing had occurred. The clashing was

viewed by the mint officials (most probably Eckfeldt) as being significant damage to both dies and warranted removal of both dies from service and their subsequent destruction. This would account for the discovery results to date—no \$20 gold with evidence of die clashing; and so far less than 20 FE Cents exhibiting the clash marks of the \$20 Gold. When one considers the physical size difference of the FE Cent and the \$20 Gold, physical damage had to occur to the obverse die of the \$20 gold.

What about the few \$20 gold clashed die FE Cents that have been reported? The highest grade example reported to date is an AU-58, with four Good and VG examples and four VF pieces being reported, and one EF example has been reported. The fact that the vast majority of the reported examples are well circulated would indicate that they were not made and kept as curiosities or disbursed to collectors of the day. A few examples of this clashed die variety were accidentally included in a production lot. These few either went undiscovered or weren't looked for to begin with. This leads to my conclusion that the clashed dies were discovered very soon after the clashing action occurred and possibly very early in the day as the day's work was commencing.

* * * * *

There also exist examples of 1857 FE Cents clashed with the Seated Liberty Half Dollar and also the Seated Liberty Quarter Dollar.

The same kind and/or sequence of event(s) may have led to the discovery of the Std. Liberty 50c obverse die clashing with the FE Cent obverse die. Thus the result that to date, NO Std. Liberty 50c³ has been discovered exhibiting the clash marks of the obverse of an FE Cent. A major difference though with respect to the FE Cents with these die clash marks is that these resultant FE Cents (and the obverse die) may not have been considered to be severely impacted with result to overall quality standards of the finished product. As a result, there are many FE Cents, particularly in G/VG, which exhibit the die clashing marks of the Std. Liberty 50c.

With respect to the clashing of the FE Cent reverse with the reverse of a Std. Liberty 25c, this die clashing may have never been discovered by mint officials; or the clashing was considered to be of only minor impact to both clashed dies and left in service. This is evidenced by the fact that examples of the Std. Liberty 25c exist⁴, which on the reverse, have the die clash marks of an FE Cent reverse. Examples of both the FE Cent and the Seated Liberty Quarter bearing this clashed die combination are relatively scarce. The conclusion that I draw, from the relative scarcity of these clashed die examples, is that the die clashing occurred late in 1857 and relatively few were produced before production of 1858 dated coins commenced.

Regardless of the sequence of events which resulted in these strange 1857 FE Cent clashed dies, as they actually occurred and when, it has resulted in the King, Queen and the Little Prince of clashed die coins.

My thanks to Larry Steve and Kevin Flynn, co-authors of the book *The F.I.N.D.E.R.S.TM Report, A Comprehensive Guide to Selected Rare Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cent Varieties*, who supplied the photographs which accompany this article.

¹ The names of the Chief Coiner and Mint director are taken from information contained in *Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*; 1992; p36; by Rick Snow.

² Fictional name for story continuity.

³ Information contained in *Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*; 1992; p35-36; by Rick Snow.

⁴ It is estimated that about 20 examples exist; but only ten have been officially reported as part of a variety census.

⁵ Depicted in *The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*; 1992;

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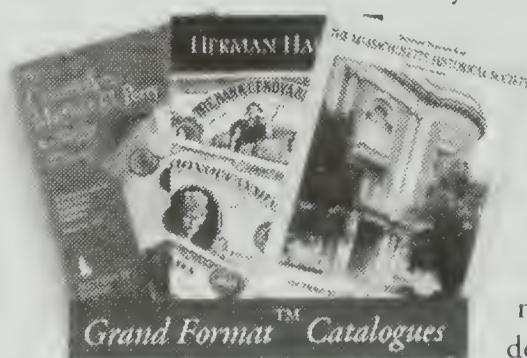
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Exonumia in Indy

500 Souvenirs Can Be Worth Plenty

by Jerry Lebo

(Editor's Note: The following is a reprint from the 1994 convention program, which members unable to attend probably did not see.)

The nation's largest one-day sporting event has produced many collectibles and continues to do so.

It's the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race - an annual event that takes over the Hoosier capital city during the month of May.

Probably the most popular souvenir is something the Indianapolis Motor Speedway gives away. The Speedway provides credentials each year for drivers, their crews, sponsors and the news media.

These credentials are better known as pit badges, although not all badges will get you into the pit area, especially during qualifications and on race day.

Race programs and tickets are popular collectibles from the 500, while caps, jackets, shirts and the like are also collectible, although more often than not are worn by their owners and not stashed away for future profits.

The really well-healed collectors buy race cars, or parts from the machines, as well as other equipment used by the racing teams. Even race team uniforms are popular items in the collectibles' field.

Some big bucks changed hands several years ago when four-time Indy champion A.J. Foyt auctioned off excess material from his garage. And several years earlier, two-time winner Rodger Ward got rid of a lot of his belongings, for a tidy sum, at auction.

For the person who can't afford to buy a used Foyt race car, the most popular collectibles probably are the credentials - metal badges in modern times but cardboard and celluloid in the earlier years.

All are serial numbered and dated. The design changes every year.

The first Indy 500 was in 1911 and there was an immediate need to control access to the pits - the sideline area where crews refuel and work on the racing machines.

Indianapolis dealer Thom Dixon, whose specialties including 500 material, notes the 1911 credential was printed on cardboard but celluloid was used in subsequent years through 1937.

Depending upon condition, you could sell your celluloid badge to a dealer for \$25 to \$100.

That price range is pretty reasonable, but that's because these earlier credentials are not as popular with collectors as are the metal badges, introduced in 1938.

"That year there was just a silver colored badge and it showed the pagoda," Dixon said. "They're scarce with serial numbers known as high as 400, although there might have been 500 of them made."

Dixon says any badge during the 1938-41 era is worth more than \$1,000.

There were no Indianapolis 500s during the war years of 1942-45.

When the track reopened in 1946, it was under the ownership of Tony Hulman, who is credited with reviving the “brickyard” and making the 500 what it is today.

Hulman resumed the practice of issuing metal badges and his first - dated 1946 - is the most popular of the post-war era, commanding \$1,000.

The year 1947 saw the introduction of a second type of badge - a bronze colored one that lets the wearer go many places the public can't, but isn't good for admission to the pits. Still today, only the silver colored badge gets you into the pits.

As the race's popularity grew over the years, so did the demand for badges as more and more media covered the event and sponsorships grew.

There are no known serial numbers above 500 for the 1946 badge, but today the Speedway issues several thousand a year.

Even so, the Speedway maintains a tight control over distribution of these small treasures, especially the silver colored variety.

Each May, the Speedway sets up a credential center where each person wanting a badge must appear in person and sign a statement releasing the Speedway from liability before being issued one.

Price-wise, the badges of 1947-55 are in the \$100 range. Later dated badges range in value from \$25 to \$100, depending upon color.

There are also plastic backup cards issued, but are needed only on race day. A badge without a backup card isn't any good when the green flag flies. These are valued in the \$10 to \$20 range.

Old tickets, complete with stubs, are worth \$3 to \$500. The higher values are for ducats from races in the teens. Probably less than 10 percent of the tickets available to collectors are intact, meaning the stubs have not been removed by gate attendants.

“An unused ticket is like an unused coin,” Dixon says, referring to the value for complete pasteboards. “Indy 500 tickets are the most colorful in sports. They usually show the winning driver from the previous year.”

Badges, tickets and programs are the biggest Indy collectibles, in that order, according to Dixon. And all three are products of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, which owns the “Indy” trademark.

Visitors will see other vendors hawking wares outside the track, but in all probability they're not selling licensed Indy 500 material.

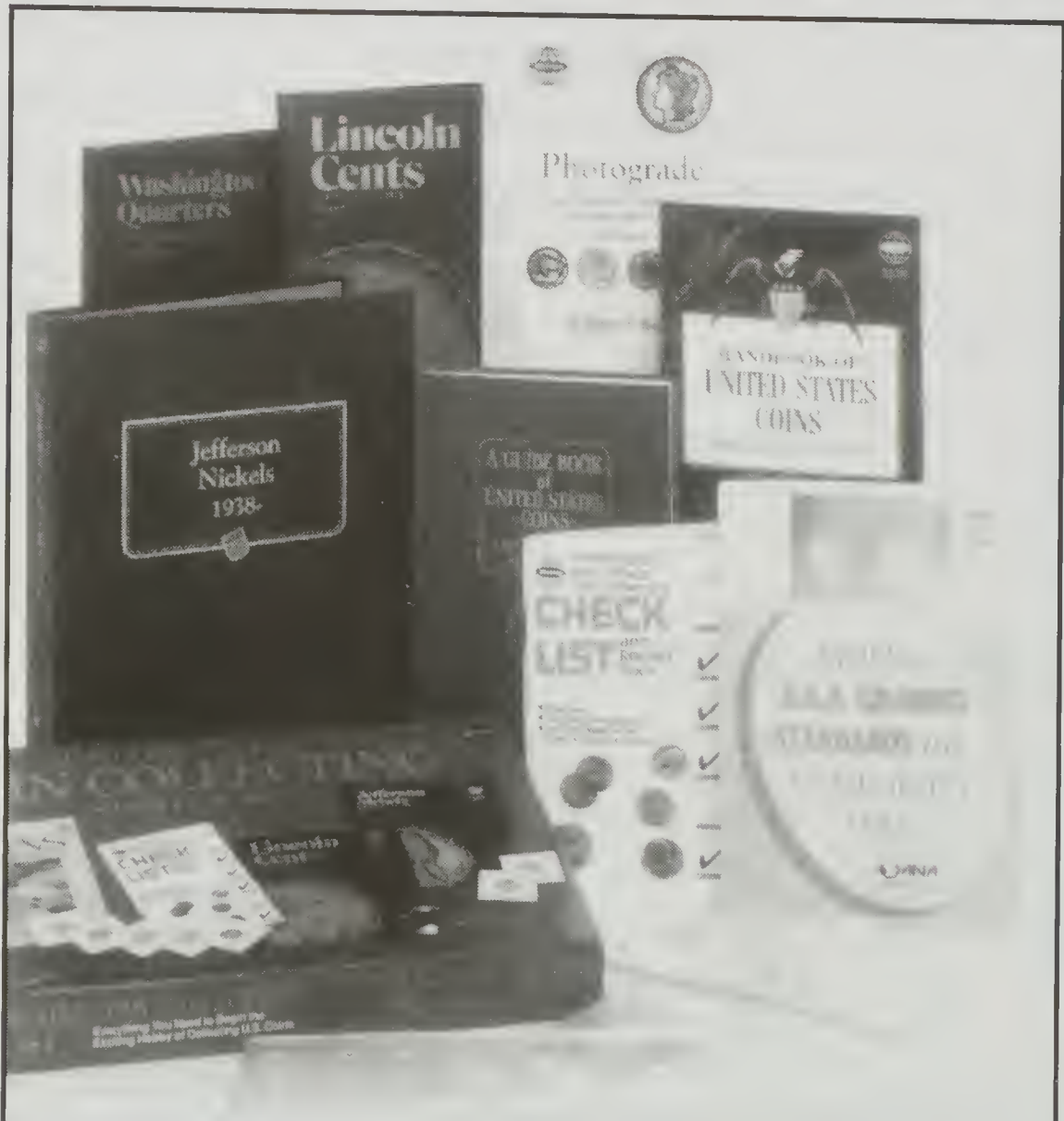
They may well be selling material licensed by somebody else, however. Race teams, for example, will license products that some of those vendors are peddling.

The parents of four-time winner Rick Mears set up shop across from the track for a number of years. His parents were still offering products bearing his name several years after he retired as a driver.

So even if you don't own any Indy souvenirs, keep your eyes open at flea markets and the like. You just might find an Indy 500 bargain.

The Indianapolis Motor Speedway expanded operations in 1994 when NASCAR's began running its “Brickyard 400” during August, promising collectors a whole new series of treasures to pursue.

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Numismatic Indexes Project (NIP) ELECTRONIC INDEXES

The Harry Bass Research Foundation announced February 8 that a new and unique tool is now available to today's numismatic researcher or student making information on the best of past research readily available. The Foundation (HBRF) has released a set of indexes for several of the major numismatic periodicals of the last 110 years, which are electronically searchable on a computer. This endeavor is called "NIP" for the "Numismatic Indexes Project."

Now, for the first time ever, it is possible to determine in seconds what scholarship of the past century has produced on all manner of numismatic fields of inquiry.

Before the computer, such a search was next to impossible without access to a numismatic library card catalog – requiring the scanning of thousands of entries in periodical indexes for relevant information on any very specific numismatic question. Now with this set of indexes and a good search program, the answers are immediate. Full text of the found articles still must be obtained, but knowing which articles to seek out is half the battle in locating relevant material.

Insofar as the information was available, each NIP entry is a complete reference – carrying the author, title, subject, periodical name, month and year, page number, and whether it is illustrated. The eleven different indexes comprising the current NIP can be searched as 'one,' or separately, because they are all entered into a simple ASCII format, with each line representing a unique reference. This simple text format permits access by persons having different computer operating systems. Thus, whether your computer is a PC, MAC, OS/2, or UNIX system, the data is just as available; only the search engine choice would change.

The indexes cover a wide range of numismatic scholarship over many decades. From the American Numismatic Society they include;

- 1) *American Journal of Numismatics*, First Series 1866-1924
- 2) *Museum Notes* 1945-1988
- 3) *American Journal of Numismatics*, Second Series 1989-Current
- 4) *Coinage of the Americas Conference (COAC)* 1984-1995
- 5) *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 1921-1968
- 6) *ANS Proceedings* 1878-1914

In addition to those above, five other periodicals are included in NIP:

- 7) *The Numismatist*, 1888-1995, from the American Numismatic Association
- 8) *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, 1935-1975, from *Coin World*
- 9) *Numismatic Review*, 1943-1947, produced by Stack's (Numismatists)
- 10) *Coin Collector's Journal*, 1875-1888, by Scott Stamp and Coin Co.
- 11) *Coin Collector's Journal* – New Series, 1934-1954, Wayte Raymond

Other numismatic publications are invited to request inclusion of their indexes in the NIP project, making the total index even more comprehensive and useful to

numismatists everywhere. Copyright use permission has been granted for all the materials currently included.

The NIP indexes are currently available in zipped form for download from two FTP Internet sites. There are no charges involved.

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For further information about the NIP project, please contact: Harry Bass Research Foundation, 8333 Douglas Ave., Suite 1400, Dallas, Texas 75225, Attention: Mr. Ed Deane, (214) 696-0557 (voice) or (214) 696-6104 (FAX). Or: E-Mail the HBRF care of either: Harry Bass, HWBass@CompuTek.NET, or Ed Deane, EdDeane@CompuTek.NET

CLUB NEWS

Waukesha Coin Club

The Waukesha (Wisconsin) Coin Club will sponsor its **27th Annual Collectibles and Coin Show** on Sunday, May 5, 1996 from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. at the Waukesha County Fairgrounds Arena building.

Admission is \$1.00 for adults; attendance prizes will be awarded hourly; an estimated 35 dealers will have tables; refreshments will be available; and club members will provide exhibits in competition for prizes.

To commemorate the show, a **wooden token** with a trade value of 5 cents, will be given to all attendees. Persons unable to attend the show and desiring a 1996 wooden "nickel" can obtain one by sending 50 cents and a SASE. Also available are Waukesha Coin Club "wooden nickels" from previous years. Interested persons can obtain a 1996 "wooden nickel" and 7 different "wooden nickels" from previous years for \$2.00 and a large SASE.

For additional information on the collectibles, coin show or to obtain wooden tokens write: **Waukesha Coin Club, 1912 Laura Lane, Waukesha, WI 53186.**

The Waukesha (Wisconsin) Coin Club is proud to announce the election of the following officers for 1996: President – John Watta, Vice President – Robert Flood, Secretary, – Charlie Boehm, Treasurer – Jeff Stein. **Post Office Box 1122, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53187-1122. Club Contact (414) 544-0603.**

Michigan Coin Clubs

Attention: All Michigan coin clubs! As a member of the Kalamazoo Numismatic Club, Kalamazoo Michigan, I frequently like to attend meetings of other coin clubs as a source of variety in the hobby. I am trying to assemble a directory/list of all currently active Michigan coin clubs that would include information on meeting days and times, addresses of meeting locations, and any other pertinent information that you would like

to have included concerning your club programs, activities, and philosophies. Such a directory would be updated periodically and would facilitate other numismatists to occasionally visit other coin clubs when they are in the area. It would provide a nice opportunity to meet new people in the hobby and at the same time there is potential for an exchange of knowledge to promote the hobby. I would appreciate responses from anyone in Michigan coin clubs who can provide this information. If the response is great enough, the directory will be made available at a later date. Thank You, John P. Vrbancic, P.O. Box 19013, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49019.



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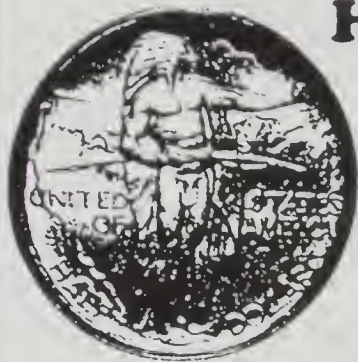
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Show Calendar

Show Chairman are invited to send announcements of upcoming coin shows in the Central States region. The Show Calendar is intended to assist collectors and dealers in planning their show attendance. It is also designed to aid show sponsors in avoiding date conflicts. Show dates will be listed up to 12 months in advance and show sponsors are encouraged to submit dates for future shows through December, 1997. Please include the city where the show will be held, official name of the show, show dates and location, as well as the name, address and phone number of the show or bourse chairman. Send to Jim or Karen Jach, P.O. Box 21766, Milwaukee, WI 53221.

1996 SHOW CALENDAR

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South Shore Coin Club's 32nd Annual Show, MECCA Convention Center, 4th and Kilbourn, Milwaukee, WI. Annette Tramte, 2369 S. 59th St., West Allis, WI 53219. 414/541-7028

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI — APRIL 25-28

Central States Numismatic Society's 57th Annual Convention, Bartle Hall Convention Center, 301 West 13th, Kansas City, MO 64105. Ralph Hardman 913/649-5633

SHAUMBERG, ILLINOIS — APRIL 28

ILNA Spring Show hosted by the Schaumburg Numismatic Society, Marriott Hotel, 50 N Martingale Road (Frontage Road to I-290), Schaumburg, IL. Jim Davis, P.O. Box 68246, Schaumburg, IL 60168. 708/934-1427

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — JUNE 7-8

Indiana State Numismatic Association 38th Annual Coin Show & Convention, Hall C, Indiana Convention Center, 100 S. Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, IN. Jennifer Roessler, P.O. Box 20861, Indianapolis, IN 46220. 317/576-9001

WICHITA, KANSAS — JUNE 8-9

Kansas Numismatic Association 13th Annual Coin Show in conjunction with the Wichita Coin Club, 4H Building, 21st Street North & Ridge Road (7001 W. 21st Street North), Wichita, KS. Wichita Coin Club, P.O. Box 49092, Wichita, KS 67201. Dave 316/722-7493

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN — JUNE 15-16

Northwoods Coin Club 15th Annual Coin Show, Nicolet Campus, LRC Building, Larry Marten, 3295 Hancock Lake Rd., Harshaw, WI 54529. 715/282-5636

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — JUNE 28-30

MidAmerica Coin Convention, MECCA Convention Center, 500 W. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee, WI. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/282-2407

HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS — SEPTEMBER 6-8

Illinois Numismatic Association Annual Show and Convention, Best Western Hotel I-80 & Rt. 1 (Halsted). Clayton J. Hagemann, P.O. Box 141, Plano, IL 60545. 708/552-3491

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS — SEPTEMBER 22

Rockford Area Coin Club 80th Semi-Annual Coin Show, Holiday Inn – Hoffman House, 7550 E. State St., Rockford, IL (Bus. 20 off Interstate I-90). Ralph Winkvist, 1004 C Street, Rockford, IL 61008. 708/963-0396

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — OCTOBER 11-13

Kentucky State Numismatic Association's 36th Annual Coin Show, sponsored by the Kentucky State Numismatic Association and Louisville Coin Club, Executive Inn, 978 Phillips Lane, Louisville, KY 40213. Harry Tileston, P.O. Box 43744, Louisville, KY 40253-0744. 502/244-2555

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — OCTOBER 18-20

Milwaukee Numismatic Society 62nd Anniversary Show, MECCA Convention Center, 4th and Kilbourn. Milwaukee, WI. Annette Tramte, 2368 S. 59th St., West Allis, WI 53219. 414/541-7028

1997 SHOW CALENDAR

MUNCIE, INDIANA — JANUARY 19

Muncie Coin Club 40th Annual Coin Show, Ball State University, Student Center-Cardinal Hall, 2200 University Ave., Ray Saylor, P.O. Box 1184, Muncie, IN 47302. 317/288-0371

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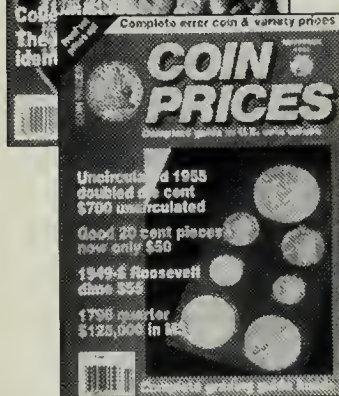
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